



Cover Photo

The Roving Apothecary by Philip Spencer-Lovatt of Red Wolf Photography



My passion for photography started back in 2006 when my father gave me a Praktica film camera to experiment whilst I was studying at Lincoln College. A year later I attended Doncaster University for 2 years studying BA Hons graphics and Photography. In 2008 I was given the opportunity in live music with the help of PR manager Tom Brumpton. Back in 2008 he was lead singer of Kallous and I was offered the job of photographing promo and live shots of his band. Tom worked for the webzine Zero Tolerance as a reviewer and put my name forward to his boss. I was then given a taster at the Birmingham Barfly where I met Lead singer Jason Mendonça of Akercocke. Soon after I was traveling down to London to shoot my first big name, In Flames, it was there I met head jester and photographer Niel Lim Sang. From this point I became more seriously involved in photography. I strived to capture the best possible image of an artist, and go above and beyond to get the right shot. From the smallest of venues to the big open-air festivals I show improvement each year, capturing fantastic images of big and small names in the music business. I do my utmost to capture a natural and relaxed expression.

See more of Philip's photography at <http://pspencerlovatt.wix.com/red-wolf-photography> and see more about the era he has captured at www.rovingapothecary.co.uk/.

Wany your Image used for our front page? Please email your entry to zestphotography@inbox.com with the subject "cover photo" for a chance to have your image on our cover!

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Bomb Disposal

*Article written with kind assistance from
The Royal Norfolk Regiment Museum.*



As Britain was slowly rebuilding herself after WW2, the British Empire was crumbling. In 1956, Cyprus demanded independence. “We would rather eat stones than be under the British” they declared. A brutal struggle saw bombing and shootings become a regular occurrence. The Royal Norfolk Regiment were among the troops guarding the island...

A remarkable incident happened in Government House on March 21st, 1956, just before midnight. Second Lieutenant Michael Buckley was awoken and told “there appears to be a bomb in the governor’s bed”. His job was to guard the Governor – this was pushing the boundaries!

Upon calmly checking the bed, he confirmed. “Yes there is a time bomb there. Has anyone got a shovel?” The bomb was described as critical – presumably that meant time was running out!



*Field Marshal Sir John Harding
with 2nd Lt M. E. Buckley in uniform*

2nd Lt Buckley then carried the bomb on the shovel out of the house, and placed it behind a wall of sandbags. It went off less than a minute later.

For his efforts 2nd Lt Buckley was awarded the MBE, with the citation;

*“The Calm and gallant way in which
this young officer handled the difficult
and dangerous situation with which
he faced deserves the highest praise”*

The Vault

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New material is always welcome, and adverts are negotiable.

The Dam Busters and its “remake”

The Dam Busters, made in 1954, is a classic film. Based on Operation Chastise it is the thrilling story of 617 squadron sneaking into enemy territory to breach the German dams. It inspired many directors and was virtually remade as Star Wars. For its time it was state of the art, and I challenge anyone to listen to it on ear phones. It really is eerie with the Rolls Royce Merlin Engines roaring in your ears and the crew chatter... you will jump as the flak guns shoot...

The film was shot in Lincolnshire with several relevant locations being used. RAF Scampton was still an important Royal Air Force base and its buildings were unchanged. (right)

Local legend has it that during filming of the test sequences a lad biked up to the cast, and asked where the “famous film stars were” – this put Michael Redgrave out a bit as he was one of the biggest stars of his era!



For several years now the argument has raged over a possible remake.

Will it be as good? Will it use the controversial dog's name? Why isn't it being filmed in Lincolnshire?

(left) Peter Jackson with some of the aircraft to be used in the new film...

Peter Jackson is a guy who loves history, and loves making movies. His Lord of the Rings trilogy has made him the most successful independent director in decades. He has the money to pull it off. He made King Kong, in colour, with an expanded story line. He had dreamed of doing this since he was 12. The Dam Busters would be a logical project. We cannot answer the first question until the film is made so let's look at the facts. No the “bloody dog” won't be called nigger. Because, if they use the word, the film won't be screened in cinemas. And won't go onto DVD. No shop will stock it. That was made clear by Hollywood executives. Jonny Johnson, the sole survivor of the raid is sick of being asked about it. It was a historic fact, yes but he is not involved in the making of the film. The loathsome word was the codeword to confirm one of the dams had been breached. Guy Gibson's black Labrador had been known as Digsy by his previous owner. He was the squadron's mascot and was killed shortly before the raid, being buried at midnight while his master was over the Ruhr.

Shortly after filming, of the 1954 film, RAF Scampton was rebuilt as one of the state of the art V bomber bases. Looking like something from science fiction, many of the old buildings were replaced with sinister bunkers, wire fences and many 1960s buildings. RAF Hemswell where the flying sequences were filmed is no more. Lincoln is a modern metropolis of skyscrapers so flying over it would be pointless. The historic Theatre Royal remains, but it is unlikely a camera crew would come across the world to film an interior scene in a cramped building that could easily be replicated in a studio.

Although the eerie black and white footage has atmosphere the new colour film will give a different perspective. Peter Jackson is never shy to show the reality of war, and you can guarantee the moving loss of “Hoppy” Hopwood will be terrifying. In his book *Enemy Coast Ahead* (not available to the producers in 1954) Guy Gibson describes in detail the loss of his close friend, killed in a ball of fire. This book gives graphic insight into not only the raid but the war itself and will certainly be referred to in any new film. It was heavily edited for many years, due to Guy Gibson’s scathing thoughts towards the conflict. The big question is who will play Guy Penrose Gibson? He needs to be a public school boy, very blunt with old fashioned views. He was no cheery chappy, and had he lived would almost certainly have suffered from post traumatic stress disorder. He had flown 140 missions. Gibson was a cold, efficient commander. He was a keen womaniser who drank and partied heavily. The idea was “you will be dead by the end of the year, so live life to the full”.



Filming in 1954, with a post war Lancaster BVII with narrow props and pale spinners. The mechanism and bomb were sheer guess work as no material was available. fine details will be tweaked in the new film...

The producers have much more information to work with. Where as most audiences will not be bothered about the finer details, none the less, the top secret bouncing bombs were classified until 1974. The Lancaster’s will have the correct colours and codes, and there will not be any post war aircraft in 1950s colours in the sequences!

We will have to wait and see how the film turns out. Stephen Fry finished the script ages ago, but no doubt it will be revised.



The Royal Mail at War

Courtesy of Grantham Heritage Centre



Temporary post office, to replace a bombed out one during the Blitz. Note everything is very clearly labelled.



Reconstructed post office in the museum...

(below) life goes on delivering the mail...





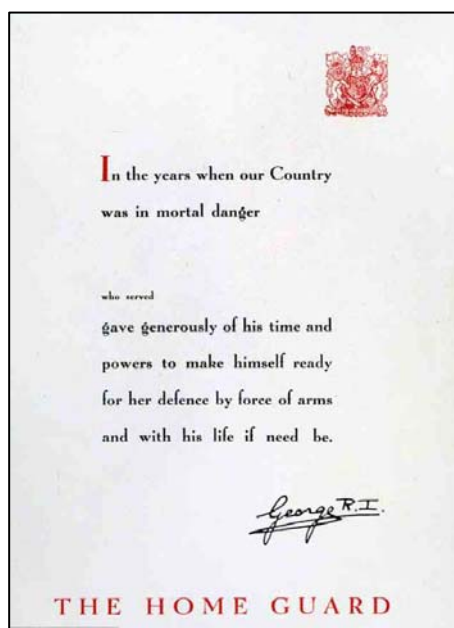
The Royal Mail had its own regiments By day, they were postmen. When not working, they were Home Guard. Seen here using damaged buildings for training...



The Archive room at Gainsborough heritage centre... a treasure trove of information

<http://www.gainsboroughheritage.com/>

12, North Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, DN21 2HS.



Written by Rufus Matthews – BA MA

Lord Beaverbrook as a Fleet Street Baron

On November 14th 1916 Max Aitken acquired the Daily Express just a few months before he was given the title of Lord Beaverbrook. At the time the Daily Express was unprofitable with a low readership circulation of below 400,000. By 1937 the Daily Express was a highly profitable newspaper, with the highest readership circulation in Britain of 2,329,000.¹ The appointment of Arthur Kristiansen by Beaverbrook in 1933 took the Daily Express's success to another level. Beaverbrook also owned the Sunday Express, which he founded, and the Evening Standard. However, this article focuses' principally on how the Express became so successful.

As a newspaper proprietor Beaverbrook's aim was to create a mass readership for the Daily Express that transcended both class and gender. In order to achieve this he embraced modification of the appearance and the layout of the newspaper. He also took a particular interest in how articles were written. According to David George Boyce who wrote a biography of Beaverbrook, his success was based on his belief in the importance of the words on the page. He wanted the articles to appeal to people's curiosity and people's inner feelings and emotions. According to Boyce the Express was lively, and aggressive, but was also optimistic and enthusiastic. Above all it stood up for people *'determined to stand up for themselves and take control of their own lives.'*²

In order to fulfil his vision of what a successful newspaper should be Beaverbrook invested in highly talented editors and writers to carry out his vision. In the 1920's the Daily Express was edited by R.D Blumenfeld who was Canadian. The appeal of the Express was greatly broadened by its innovative approach. To appeal to people's natural curiosity the Express published gossip stories about people in society. Women's columns appeared to appeal to women and sports columns took advantage of society's growing interest in sport. To entertain the Daily Express also featured Alfred Bestall's *"Rupert Bear"* cartoons, as well as satirical cartoons by Carl Giles.³

As a proprietor Beaverbrook ruled like an Emperor. He liked to make out that he was a benevolent proprietor who allowed his editors to run his newspapers without interference:

*'Anyone who visited Cherkley Court, his country house near Leatherhead, could not be deceived. There was ticker tape with the latest news continually arriving; there were banks of telephones ringing, sound scribing machines in operation. Amongst it all sat Beaverbrook firing off memorandums, leaking gossip, and barking orders down the telephone to terrified editors.'*⁴

AJP Taylor's biography of Beaverbrook provides many insights into the type of interference that he would make. Each day he would read and analyse the newspapers. The follow up to this was commands to writers and editors to do things differently.

There were two aspects to Beaverbrook's criticisms. Firstly he would look at how appealing an article was and whether it satisfied people's natural sense of curiosity. For example he strongly criticised an article about a company promoter for being too straightforward and factual. He complained that the article didn't include details such as whether the man was married, whether the man was agreeable,

¹ Spartacus Educational, *William Maxwell Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook*,
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/BUbeaverbrook.htm>

² IBID

³ Beaverbrook, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daily_Express

⁴ The Beaverbrook foundation, *Lord Beaverbrook*, <http://www.beaverbrookfoundation.org/lord-beaverbrook3.php>

disagreeable or old fashioned. He even went on to complain that there were no details about the man's taste in décor and furniture. His finishing point was that news had to be entertaining.⁵

The 2nd main point of Beaverbrook's interference was political. In order to achieve quality Beaverbrook employed only the best writers regardless of their political affiliations. However, in order to be on the payroll his writers and editors were required to tow his political line. For example in August 1930 he ordered that his newspapers were not to attack boarding schools or grammar schools. His newspapers were also to be pro capital punishment and pro Christian. In 1930 the Sunday Express was rebuked for an article challenging Christianity. The order from Beaverbrook was that the Sunday Express 'must never again challenge Christianity.' In December 1930 the staff of the Evening Standard were reminded that the Evening Standard 'is a capital punishment paper.'⁶

In the 1930's Beaverbrook used his newspapers as a campaign tool to promote his life – long obsession for the British Empire to be made into a free trade area that put tariffs on products from outside. His principle tool in this campaign was the Daily Express. Since the 1930's the Express's logo has been a crusader with a sword and shield on its front page. Now it is just a symbol but then it represented the Empire Crusade campaign.

The Empire Crusade was a cross party movement that would take into its ranks anyone that would support Empire free trade. Beaverbrook is normally remembered as a Conservative and the friend of Winston Churchill. However, in the early 1930's Conservatives opposed to food tariffs for non -Empire goods found themselves on the wrong side of Beaverbrook and his newspapers. When by elections took place anyone who favoured Beaverbrook's position received very strong support.



The South Paddington by election of 1931 serves as an example of the energy that Beaverbrook put into the campaign. Each day the Daily Express campaigned for Vice Admiral Taylor a supporter of the crusade. Beaverbrook himself appeared and spoke at 8 campaign meetings, while 11 of his personal household staff for Cherkley House, acted as election canvassers. The result was a victory for the Empire Crusade candidate.⁷ Although the crusade had a few successes in defeating anti crusade candidates it ultimately failed.

The opponents of Empire Crusade had quite a strong case. In the 1930's the economic climate was harsh and therefore higher food prices for non – empire goods which were to be taxed was not something the leaders of either the Conservative or Labour Parties were ready to risk. Both the Conservative leader Stanley Baldwin and the Labour leader Ramsay Macdonald were opposed. When these two parties formed a national government to respond to the economic crisis it made victory for the Empire Crusade impossible to win.

The defeat of the Empire Crusade didn't trouble the progress of Beaverbrook's newspapers. In particular the Daily Express went from strength to strength. In 1933, Beaverbrook appointed Arthur Christiansen, as the new chief editor. Christiansen who was born in Wallasey near Merseyside was the man who really took the Daily Express to another level in terms of sales and profitability. His journalistic principles were akin to Beaverbrook's own. According to Christiansen himself his aim was to make news as interesting to a cleaning lady as it would be to the foreign secretary.⁸

⁵ A.J.P Taylor, *Beaverbrook*, (London, 1972) P 174

⁶ IBID p 278

⁷ IBID, P 295

⁸ Martin Conboy, *The language of Newspapers*, (London, 2010) p 122

According to Martin Conboy who wrote a history of newspapers Christiansen produced a newspaper with bigger headlines and cross headings to break up pages into more accessible sections. At the same time the print type of the newspaper was cleaner and better spaced making it easier to read. According to Conboy it was a turning point in newspaper history when accessibility began to take on great importance.⁹ For Christiansen headlines had to be short and attention grabbing. Some examples of Daily Express headlines from 1933 include:

‘Girl duellist on stiletto death,’

‘She offers her blood for him too late’

‘Boy shown trick of stabbing,’

‘Workless man lays bare his soul’.¹⁰

These kinds of headlines certainly appeal to the feelings and the emotions of people and they induced people to want to read the full article.

Like Beaverbrook himself, Christiansen read and thoroughly analysed the Daily Express. Every day he wrote a bulletin that was compulsory reading for all editorial staff. Christiansen’s own account of his work provides a fascinating insight into his methodology. Here are some examples of the orders Christiansen would make in his bulletins:

- **All articles about women should refer to their age.**
- **Don’t use the phrase “a wall street slump”. Use the word phrase “setback” instead.**
- **I am all for the unusual on Page One. I do not read stories of the type headed**
- **Bandits gag, tie up woman" very much nowadays because people are always gagging and tying up women. Such incidents are as common as gas-oven suicides..**¹¹

Other initiatives included making war on adjectives and banning the use of puns in headlines. For the editorial staff the bulletin was not the only compulsory reading. Every day the staff was also required to read the Daily Express in its entirety plus one other newspaper.¹²

This way of working which is so akin to Beaverbrook’s own, was a great success and by 1949 the Daily Express’s circulation had surpassed 4 million. Christiansen remained as editor until 1957. For Beaverbrook the success of the Daily Express under Christiansen was greater than even he could have imagined.

**Written by Rufus Matthews MA,
Historian and teacher**



⁹ IBID

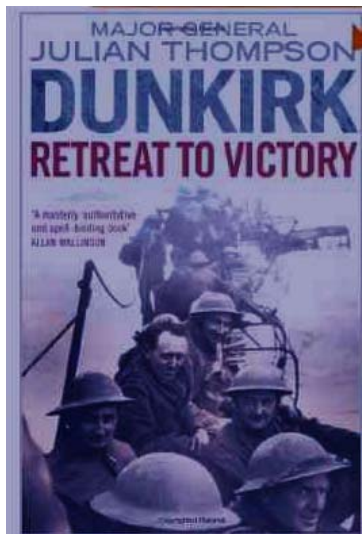
¹⁰ IBID, P 122

¹¹ Arthur Christiansen, *The Express Way*, <http://www.northtrek.plus.com/Christiansen.htm>

¹² IBID

Dunkirk; Retreat to Victory

(£20 Sidgewick and Jackson)



An officer on the roof of a burning barn shot 17 German attackers, and upon running out of ammunition calmly asked if anyone had a Bren Gun. He then mowed down more opposition with it...

Many of us grew up watching movies and were thrilled by escapist comics such as Commando. Nasty Germans fled as heroic Tommie's gave them a good hiding. Tanks were flung through the air and elaborate traps made the enemy look like fools. As we got older and more cynical, our views of war changed...

... Incredibly, thrilling incidents like this did happen. Major General Julian Thompson takes you into the thick of the fighting following the battle of France in May 1940 and captures scenes of heroism, tragedy and sheer determination. For those not familiar, the British and French Armies were dug in trying to stop the Germans invading France. The problem being they invaded

through Belgium which was virtually undefended. The retreat and rescue of 300,000 soldiers by rowing boats, paddle steamers and yachts is legendary.

The over confident Waffen SS stormed into Calais Harbour to find themselves staring into the 75mm guns of The Royal Navy. This must be one of the few occasions, if not the only, when British ships fought against panzer divisions. One can only imagine the glee, as the Panzer tanks were flung 40 feet into the air...

Of course there are stomach churning moments as well, including the cowardly slaughter of the, 2nd Warwickshire Regiment and Second Royal Norfolk's. Full descriptions are given of the injuries suffered.

Julian Thompson looks at the battle from all points of view, and does not hesitate to point out that German soldiers tended British wounded, and PanzerTank commanders congratulated the bravery of their captives. His research includes German battle reports, including Rommel's tank being blown from under him, somehow he escaped. As he dryly notes "had the French captured or killed him the war could have taken a very different turn..." Interesting that when asked "I take it your coming over the channel next" The Germans replied in perfect English, "oh no, we are off to Russia..." Hitler's plans for operation Sealion were clearly not priority.

The Germans admitted that by the time they got within two miles of Dunkirk their casualties had reached 50%. The French idea had been to hold them till they run out of supplies, then counter attack. What is not widely known is that despite huge numbers, the German SS lacked experience. Many were young boys given powerful tanks, and they were attacked with grenades, Molotov cocktails and bayonets. One Panzer tried pushing an overturned van aside, but it had five men inside who set its petrol tank on fire with devastating results. Scottish regiments wiped out units of German infantry with bayonet charges and the second Cheshire's "had a whale of a time picking off snipers like flies".

Of course the real anger is directed at the British politicians who having insisted there would be no war, had not built up the army. British troops with WW1 uniforms and Guns, often using training rounds held out for so long, due to the skill of their commanders, not least Bernard Montgomery who stayed with his men till the final evacuations. Julian Thompson demolishes the myth that the RAF refused to help the army; they suffered 145 aircraft lost including entire squadrons being wiped out. He praises the bravery of French soldiers while tearing apart their Generals. The French actually held back German Tanks from the final evacuation.

Verdict: *the sort of book you won't want to put down. Incredibly researched, an absolute must...*

The Vault Quiz

- 01 A British Officer says its time for sock... meaning?
- a) Time to give the enemy a good thumping
 - b) Its public school slang for meal time
 - c) He quite likes the look of the girl in the corner...
- 02 What is an ME262?
- a) A cannon
 - b) A camouflage jacket
 - c) A very fast jet
- 03) unscramble the letters to reveal Seafaring words;
- ATMS XTTNSAE MRU MAIJACA SUCTLSA TALNTAIC EKNRKA
UBMIMRANSA ETNS WORCS
- 04) Which of the following was never a member of Winston Churchill's Wartime Cabinet?
- a) Ernie Bevan
 - b) Frank Whittle
 - c) Herbert Morrison?
- 05) King John succeeded who as King of England?
- 06) Goths, Alan's and Vandals are...?
- 07) With what two things do we associate the Marquees of Queensbury?
- 08) Which European conflict ended in August 1939?
- 09) What is "Hel?"
- 10) Name the house in a cathedral where the Bishop gives lectures?

A chat with Paul Dutton

Anyone who knows me knows that I am rather left wing. I have been opposing the far right for fifteen years. So I was surprised to strike up a conversation with Paul Dutton, whose passion for Adolf Hitler has hit headlines recently. My sole aim was to ask him; Why did he choose to go shopping, dressed as the psychopathic Nazi Reinhard Heydrich?

I was not surprised to find that Paul's story was different to the hysteria written in the media. In autumn 2013 he was asked to leave Asda in Cambridge. He had shopped there twice a week, on several occasions. Paul is a writer, and he handed a business card, (promoting his book "Operation Fail Safe") to a fellow shopper. As he was doing this he found himself being photographed. Many of us get sick of camera phones being thrust in our faces, but rather than crush it under foot, Paul did not react. He calmly left without a fuss. And that is when this private and reclusive IT engineer* found himself all over the national headlines. He wasn't actually dressed as Adolf Hitler as reported.



Operation Fail Safe is a terrifying, and bleak, but well written story, incorporating history, science fiction and time travel. Highly controversial, none the less it makes interesting reading. It is a "what if" story of Britain and Germany.

Paul finds it hard to explain his fascination with Hitler. From his answers, I would suggest that he follows him as teenagers follow rock stars. He admits that "some turn to religion. I found Hitler". He collects Nazi memorabilia, and has paintings in his collection that would raise eye brows. He makes it clear he does not wish to hurt anyone and does not seem bothered about politics – his sole interest seems to be Hitler, and "the way that one man could captivate millions, almost God like". One thing we do have in common is our loathing of misfit bone heads that have absolutely no idea about the Nazis, and see them as rebellious role models. Paul lives the life of his decorated veteran alter ego, to escape his painful experiences. He has researched the period to a standard almost as if he is in it.

I do wonder what the reaction would have been if anyone walked into Asda dressed as Josef Stalin, or Saddam Hussein. There are very noble German Officers to portray, rather than a psychopath like Heydrich. In a large Polish community, Paul's choice of dress will raise questions. (The SD, commanded by Heydrich, executed at least 1300 Polish civilians each day in September 1939 before eradicating much of Czechoslovakia) Many re-enactors revel in going shopping in full kit but few portray senior Nazi figures. But Paul is doing nothing illegal, and as long as he is left alone, nobody is being hurt.

Three days later, 1500 fanatical neo Nazis were swept from the streets of the Polish capital, Warsaw, by riot police. Many were brandishing swastika banners. They clearly thought nothing of the slaughter imposed on their country by the Nazis. **His health issues and personal problems are not within the context of The Vault and are explained in detail on his website.*



Georgian Baking

Beamish Open Air Museum kindly sent in these pictures of their Georgian Baking Day, that was a huge success. Members of the public learned authentic recipes, dressed in period costume...

With thanks to Press Officer Jacqui Winstanley...



Beamish Museum; Beamish County Durham;
DH9 0RG; Beamish.org.uk



The Pit village at Beamish open air museum...



A recipe send in by Grey Wulf; making Viking Flat Bread

A while back I was looking for a recipe for a Viking-era flatbread that was something like a tortilla that I could use to try to recreate the sandwich I had at the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde. I found one for a barley flatbread that used 1 1/2 cups of barley flour and 1/2 cup of water.

I didn't have the barley flour so I tried two other flours from grains that would have been available (I believe) during the Viking period. I also chose to add a pinch of salt in the dough for added flavor.

The first batch I made was done with rye flour. The rye flour was fairly coarse and when cooked on the hot griddle made a crispy flatbread that tasted great with soft cheese and with honey. But it was too stiff to role like a wrap around the sandwich filling.

The second batch was made with spelt flour that had a much finer texture...more like all-purpose flour. This made a far more flexible wrap that while fresh could be used like a tortilla. It was also quite tasty.

It was recommended that the flatbread be eaten while still warm off the griddle and I suspect would turn quite hard if left over night. Alternatively the recipe suggested that the bread could be frozen and then reheated as needed.

17th century bread made in a Dutch oven **By Chris Moore of thee Sheppey Pirates**



“A typical 17th century bread loaf, made in my Dutch oven. Flour, yeast, oil, a little warm water. Delicious!”

Rose Chapman's Diary

26th October 1898

The panes rattled in the biting wind. The rain had stopped and 'twas not yet dark. The little old fellow peered at me with his eyes bright like hot coals. His beaky nose and long fringe of grey forehead twitched as he rasped, carefully placing his cup down.

"bad, bad things happening o'er there!" old Billy told me, pointing a gnarled finger in the direction of the lane that sneaked away past the gate, with the spire of the old church set against the horizon. "That right Matthew?"



Matthew nodded a shy smile upon his ruddy cheeks. "I shall leave you then" and with a swish of his cape old Billy was gone, down the path past the cow shed, and moments later, the click, click of his bone shaker rattled off down Church Road. I looked upon the shy childe, and saw a stare of pain upon his young face...

Night. Under the blankets I had slept well, but now awoken by the dogs barking I fumbled for a match and lit the candle. Puling aside the curtain I peered into the October night, not full moon but still bright. And there were two men, in dark clothing dragging a heavy sack down the lane. I suspected they were doing no good and to my horror, the face of one I knew well, it was Owen Bryan, young Matthews's brother. The other, I did not know, a brutish man, bald and cruel looking and t'was in his hand a muddy shovel. These were the vile body snatchers!



Rose is the resident historian at Church Farm. To meet her visit the Village Church Farm, Skegness, PE25 2HT or book her for events find her on find her on Facebook at

Rose Chapman Parlour Maid

Churchfarmvillage.org.uk

Rose Learning to lead the 'auld hoss!

Fair buttons

Dating back centuries these would be sold at country fairs.

You need 8oz flour, 4 oz soft brown sugar, a pinch of bicarbonate of soda, ¼ oz ground ginger, 2 oz lard, 4 oz golden syrup/

Preheat oven to gas mark 4. Mix flour, sugar, ginger, and bicarbonate of soda together. Rub in the lard. The result should look like bread crumbs. Sir in the syrup, and mix in. Roll out onto a floured board. Each button should be cut to 2 inches across. Bake on greased paper for 10-12 minutes.

Mrs Beetons Orange Salad

Peel four oranges. Save one slice. Remove the pith. Slice them and take out the pips. Mix 2oz of caster sugar in a bowl with ½ tsp of mixed spice. Lay the orange slices in a dish and sprinkle them with the sugar/spice mixture and 4 oz of raisins.

Take the spare orange slice and squeeze it over the salad, then sprinkle a teaspoon of brandy over. Cover, keep cool and leave for 24 hours.

The Tower Gardens Pavilion.

The lies and incompetence...

And among it, an amazing young lady, who is a shining example to us all...



Skegness, in Lincolnshire. Ridiculed and scoffed at by critics who have never been there. In reality, it is one of the UK's best seaside towns, heaving with visitors in summer. And in the middle of its Victorian park sits the pavilion, neglected for 35 years.

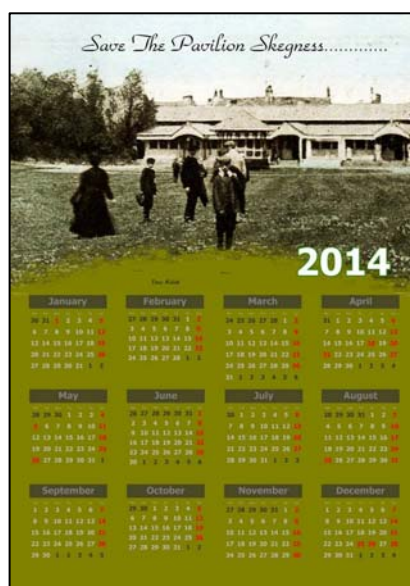
The Council happily grabbed hold of an EU grant in the 90s to refurbish the park, which had been terribly neglected. Its band stand had gone altogether. Its pond was disgusting. The shelters looked like tatty garden sheds. Over a million pounds was spent refurbishing the park, with no plan to continue its upkeep. Within three years

the new railings had pieces broken off, the newly installed fountain was not repaired and the magnificent Victorian pavilion was *still* empty...

Despite being paid to find a use for this building, East Lindsey District Council officials have failed for nearly 35 years to lease it – despite being smack in the middle of a busy holiday resort. Spells as a flag factory, diner and pub have been brief and in 40 years, less than ten have actually seen the building used.

It has been suggested that volunteers will take on its running. It seems odd that volunteers have come forward with bright ideas and have the ability to visualise its purpose, yet those paid to do the same thing, failed completely to do their jobs. Are we ratepayers entitled to a refund?

The first lie put out was that that ELDC have tried urgently to find tenants. They also admit the building isn't safe, claim it needs lots of money spending on it and it has asbestos that needs removing. So either; they have shown clients round, ignoring the holes in the floor, and the asbestos roof, or they are telling lies. Either way, you don't need a PHD to figure out why tenants have lost interest. If you looked at a house and were told by the landlord you have to buy a new roof, well what would you say?



Then in 20013 they claimed the building needs £100,000 to renovate it. Then they decided it needs £900,000. And it turned out they had not even drawn up estimates. ELDC do not really have any idea what they are doing. In 2004 an individual responsible for 70,000 rate payers admitted he had never been to the town – it was too far away, four hours drive, he claimed. ELDC thought it was a wonderful idea to put everyone's money into Icelandic banks – then congratulated themselves upon recovering some of it. (The other 75% remains missing)

Among this mess of overpaid buffoons is a thriving community, many of whom love heritage. The committee **Save The Tower Gardens Pavilion** are looking into funding, and local family the Cooks are braving a beastly winter, helping to gather over 1500 signatures on a petition. On a typical wet wind swept afternoon the incredibly likable Tracey Cooke, with her Daughter Gabi, explained to The Vault that the building must be saved for community purpose, and not for profit.

21 year old Gabbi refuses to let disability spoil her life and she has often stood in the rain and gales gathering signatures. She is outgoing and friendly, studying at college. As rain lashed the windows we happily chatted about local history for several hours.

A few days later despite Gabi's hard work, a spiteful individual seized all 1500 of the signatures and refused to let her have them back. His motives are unclear but he immediately set up a Facebook page demanding the Pavilion be demolished.

Tenacious as always, Gabi was out within hours, collecting *more* signatures! The Bulldog British spirit lives on in this young lady, and no wonder her Mum "is so proud of everything she has achieved". At the time of writing the future of the building is unclear but we will keep you updated by our Facebook group...



A normal day in Skegness, as the team collect signatures. Hard to believe the building was renovated in 1998!

Credit must be given to Grand Central a state of the art entertainment complex, yards from the pavilion. The pavilion would have been state of the art in its day hosting dances, classical music and charity events. Grand Central is the modern equivalent, with dance rooms, cafes and function rooms. Many places would not want to see the pavilion reopened, as it is direct competition. Not so Grand Central, who have provided facilities for meetings to discuss the grand old buildings future.

Answers to The Vault Quiz;

1 – b 2 – c 3: MAST SEXTANT RUM JAMAICA CUTLASS ATLANTIC KRAKEN SUBMARINE CROWS NEST

4 – B 5; His brother Richard 1st 6; Germanic tribes who sacked Rome 7; boxing rules and the trial of Oscar Wilde 8; The Spanish Civil War 9; The Viking land of the dead; 10; the Chapter House

Tastes of Lincolnshire

In the middle of the Hildreds shopping mall lies an empty unit. Various reasons including rents, poor management and changing consumer tastes have seen many shops close in the current climate.

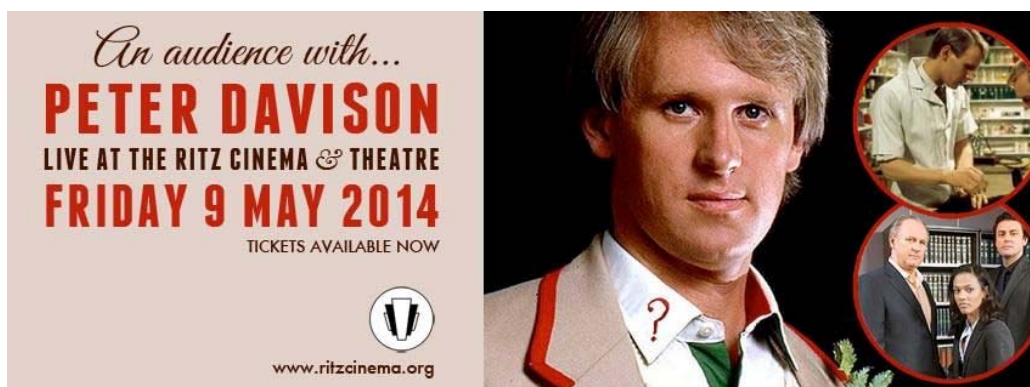
In Skegness in Lincolnshire, Steve Andrews took the sensible option of using empty units for charity events, and temporary exhibitions...

The food fair held over the 22nd and 23rd of March proved an enormous success. Butchers, Bakers, cheese makers chocolate makers and pickle merchants rubbed shoulders together.



Traders included: Boston Sausage Company, Modens Bakery, Cote Hill Cheese. Samples were available and service was very pleasant and friendly.





The Lincoln Ritz re opens!

From its opening in 1937, The Ritz was a much loved cinema and theatre. Next to Saint Marks station, in the heart of Lincoln, it even hosted RnB legend Chuck Berry in the early 1990s. Bought by an enthusiast and lovingly run as an independent art house cinema, it finally closed in 1996.

Where as some were sad to see it turned into a chain pub, at least that kept the building intact. Bulldozers have swept away most of the run down metropolis around it. To be honest, the chances of anyone getting hold of the grade two listed building, and lovingly investing £1000s in it was psychically possible, but unlikely...



.. but that is just what happened! The pub remains in the lower floor area. Above is a cavernous space that's was crying out to be used as a function room. A small but dedicated team have thoroughly refurbished the venue taking us back to the days when cinema was a real thrill. To realise the amount of work that has been done you have to see the footage that is screened before each film. It is easy to assume they opened the doors, hosed everything down and began screening. Not at all! Plastering, plumbing, decorating and carpeting has all been completed.

The Vaults editor went to see how things were progressing. What better night out than a screening of Casablanca? And of course we had to put our 40s kit on! Meet and greets have proved very popular with Red Dwarf, Dr Who and this is England nights.

One thing that is modern – if you recall the slippery floors and stink of old toilets well the Ritz has brand new shiny ones. This is no faded grandeur. The lobby (right) would make an ideal film location as it has been restored to its 30s glory...



**The Ritz is located above JD Wetherspoons
at; 117 High Street, Lincoln, England**

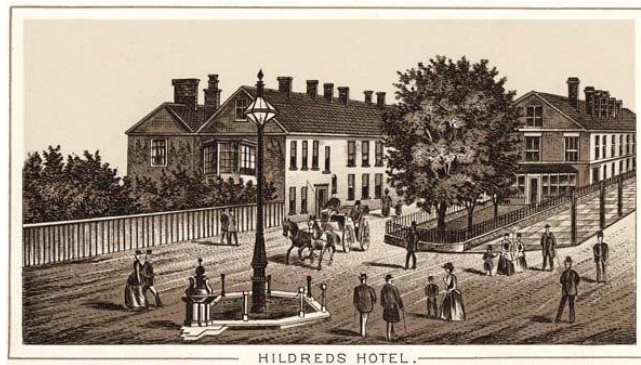
www.ritzcinema.org 01522 528348

Thwarted!

Despite all of the work that has been put in, the management of Rob "Chubby" Brown threatened to "wind up" the company running The Ritz. We are assured this "has been sorted out" and that "he was a nasty piece of work". An onlooker told us "he kicked off as he couldn't have his own dressing room, and demanded 120% of the door..."

Roy Brown is one of the vilest, outdated comedians in the world. He is notorious for his infamous golly song, his vile jokes about women, and a court appearance for assaulting a fan.

Where as our editor detests political correctness, he finds this man absolutely, repulsive. There are much funnier, wittier and up and coming comedians to suit all tastes out there. We wish The Ritz the best of luck...



A trip in time – restaurateur dedicates his life to local history

His town and its heritage is his passion, and when he is not running two cafes Barry Robinson loves capturing his home town with various cameras. He has founded several pages dedicated to sharing his collection of historic pictures...

You don't get many places like Lite Bites any more. Skegness used to be heaving with friendly local cafes, run by those who knew the area and knew what the locals and holidaymakers wanted. Not any more. The sterile Red Lion, a few doors from Barry's café, turfed out a local for asking for a bin liner. At this small cosy café your wish if in reason, is their demand. Sensible prices and traditional grub are the priority. And when he isn't cooking the gaffer will chat for hours about the local heritage. From politics to old buildings, nothing escapes Barry's keen eye. As a youth he helped establish the Church Farm Museum. 40 years later it is a gem of a place. (below, right) He has also organised bus trips for locals and campaigned on local issues.



Barry (right) in Lite Bites, a traditional cosy cafe

You would expect him to be highly regarded. Sadly not everyone appreciates his work. After decades of hard graft, Barry established a second business at the local cricket club, which irked the spoilt brat brother of a local councillor. Vicious pages were set up to wreck his trade, and he has been slandered on trip advisor. Never afraid to speak his mind Barry pressed on and both cafes are doing well.



Below (left) The pier in its hey day, right Lumley Square circa 1900



Looking East, Looking West – The historical context of the Ukrainian Crisis in brief

By Rufus Matthews BA MA

I first became acquainted with the politics and the history of Ukraine 10 years ago, at the time of Ukraine's famous Orange Revolution. From my western viewpoint the aims of Ukraine's revolution seemed both noble and honourable. The orange revolutionaries aimed to make Ukraine into a genuine democracy by giving people genuine freedom. They also wanted to tackle corruption and orient Ukraine in the Western European direction by joining the EU. At the time the resolve of the Orange coalition and its supporters to resist the result of a rigged election seemed quite heroic. For a while Viktor Yushenko in particular was regarded as something of a hero in the west.

In 2005 I found it hard to understand how so many Ukrainians could support his opponent Viktor Yanukovich. It was hard to understand how someone found to have rigged an election could retain so much support. It was even harder to understand how someone alleged to have conspired with security services to disfigure Viktor Yushenko's face using poison, could have any credibility at all.

Today it also seems hard to understand how a leader and a party could keep up widespread support after they allowed security services to shoot and kill civilians. Every day we see on the TV news that while the new interim government of Ukraine has popular support there are still many people who support Viktor Yanukovich's Party of the Regions. Many of these people also support Russian intervention. The aim of this article is to answer in brief why that is by looking at the historical context of Ukraine's divide.

The actual meaning of the word Ukraine is borderland. This is very apt because the Ukraine is placed right in between East and West. On the Eastern border is Russia and on the western border are the central European states of Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia. A close observation of Ukraine's political divide shows that the country is highly polarised. Today the majority of people in West Ukraine orient themselves towards the European Union, while the majority in the East and the Crimea orient themselves towards Russia. To find out why requires us to briefly delve into the last thousand years of history in this region.

In Russia many Russians will dispute the idea that Ukraine should exist as an entity separate to Russia at all. The first Russian state set up in AD 822 was known as the Kievan Rus. It was one of Europe's largest states and covered much of the territory that European Russia, Ukraine and Belarus cover now. The Kievan Rus was for a time a rich and prosperous state. It was ruled by the Grand Princes of Kiev and its capital city was of course the beautiful city of Kiev on the Dniepr River.

The Kievan Rus existed until the 13th century when the Mongol Tatars conquered it. Of course the success of the Mongols was relatively short lived. It was not long before incursion into the ex - territory of the Kievan Rus began. From the West came the Poles and the Lithuanians. From the East came a small state known as the Grand Duchy of Muscovy, whose capital was of course Moscow. The Grand Dukes of Moscow never forgot the historical tradition of the Kievan Rus. In Russian historical tradition there is a belief that Muscovy was its successor state. Many Russians believe this still. The Grand Dukes of Muscovy who gave themselves the title 'The Tsar of all the Rus' aimed to reunite the territory of the Kievan Rus.

As the Muscovite state expanded this process began. The problem was that as the Muscovites came from the East, so did the Lithuanians and the Poles from the West. In what today is Eastern Ukraine the Muscovite state had taken control by 1454. However the West including Kiev was in the hands of Lithuanians and Poles. In fact Kiev wasn't taken over by Russia until 1657.

In the West Lithuanian rule was superseded by the Lithuanian Polish Commonwealth, which was a joint Polish and Lithuanian state. Within it Western Ukraine came under the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Poland. Although Western Ukrainians didn't desire this they also didn't share the view of the Muscovite Tsars that their territory should be part of what had become known as Russia.

The difference in political culture between the Polish Kingdom and Russia was considerable even as far back as the 16th century. Russia was strongly absolutist. Opposition even among the wealthiest landowning princes was usually crushed by force. By the standard of the 16th and 17th centuries the

Polish Lithuanian commonwealth was relatively democratic and liberal. The King was in fact elected by the nobles and there was also a parliament of nobles that had to meet every two years. As a result a relatively liberal and westward looking political culture developed among the western elite.

In the 17th century the Russians continued to move west and in the 18th century they advanced further. However, the far West of Ukraine where today's national movement is based was never to fall under the control of the Russian Empire. After the three 18th century partitions of Poland the far west of Ukraine became part of the Austrian Empire's portion of Poland. Significantly the city of Lviv which is at the heart of Ukraine's modern national movement was in that territory.

In the 19th century the East of Ukraine and the Crimea was subject to heavy migration as many ethnic Russians were moved in. The majority of the Crimea's Tatar population found themselves marginalised by Russians. The pro – Russian Crimean culture was born then. Meanwhile in the West a national Ukrainian movement was born in the 19th century. There were movements for the advancement and the use of the Ukrainian language and a Ukrainian culture developed.

The Russians looked at this issue in the terms of Russian historical tradition. Their view was that the requisition of the territory was the recreation of the first all - Russian state, the Kievan Rus. According to them and according to the Tsars Ukraine as a separate territory didn't exist. The Ukrainian language was also dismissed as an old dialect of Russian. In the 2nd half of the 19th century the Ukrainian movement was highly suppressed by the Tsarist government. In the far west however the cultural movement was able to flourish in the Polish part of Austria – Hungary.

In Soviet times the territory changed again. The far West of Ukraine fell into independent Poland when Austria – Hungary collapsed. The rest of Ukraine came under the jurisdiction of the USSR. The Soviet authorities took a different view of Ukraine to the Tsarist government. Ukraine as a territory separate to Russia was recognised and Ukraine's status was that of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine. There was a degree of cultural freedom and a Ukrainian language culture developed. However, in the USSR the Ukraine Soviet's status was the status of a recognised territory with cultural autonomy. Just as Scotland and Wales are part of the UK the Ukraine was part of the USSR. The laws of Soviet Ukraine were made in Moscow. For administrative reasons the Crimea became a region of Ukraine instead of Russia in the 1950s. At the end of the 1940s the Russian character of the Crimea was strengthened by Stalin's expulsion of the Crimean Tatars.

At the end of the 1980's when the USSR weakened and Glasnost came into being the movement for an independent Ukraine took off. That movement came from West Ukraine. In particular it was centred on Lviv which only became part of the Soviet Republic after 1939 when Eastern Poland was conquered by the USSR in co-operation with the Germans who conquered the west.

In the 1990s western Ukraine embraced independence while Eastern Ukraine populated by many, many ethnic Russians put up with it. The historical divide in political culture soon became apparent in the way Ukrainians voted. In the East the people were solidly behind political parties favouring close ties with Russia. The Crimea, which has autonomous status in Ukraine, chose to allow Russia to share the black seas naval bases. In the West of Ukraine people wanted to be oriented with Western Europe. They favoured EU membership and they wanted to see the development of a free and genuine democracy.

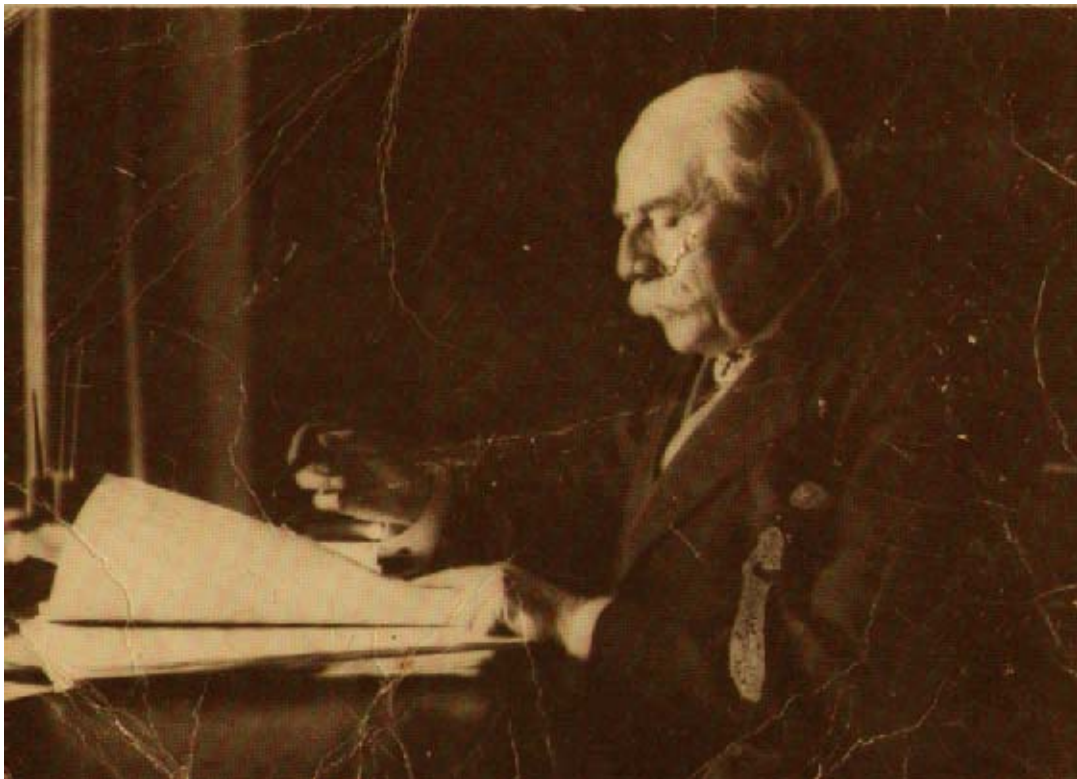
The first real clash came in 2004 when the western looking orange coalition of Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoschenko took on Viktor Yanukovich's pro Russian Party of the Regions. In order to win Viktor Yanukovich conspired with the security services to rig the election and it is also alleged that Viktor Yushchenko was poisoned during the campaign. On that occasion the outgoing President Kuchma refused to give in to Russian pressure to break up the orange coalition protestors by force. Instead he allowed the court to investigate the rigged election and the orange coalition won the re run. The failure of the orange coalition to co-operate together allowed Viktor Yanukovich to win the presidency in 2010.

Today the dividing lines are still the same, for the same reasons. Those who support the 2014 revolution began their protest after Viktor Yanukovich reversed a decision to apply for European Union membership after pressure to do so was applied by Vladimir Putin. Now the people of the East who supported Yanukovich are vehemently opposed to the new westward leaning interim government.

This is in spite of the fact that large numbers of civilians were killed in Kiev by security services under Yanukovich's control. It is natural to wish for a free democratic Ukraine to develop. However, looking back at the historical divide between the East and West of Ukraine helps us to understand why the country is so divided.

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